

Paleo-Indian: 10,000- 7000 BC

During a global ice age these nomadic people first arrived in the Grand Canyon region following herds of mega-fauna (large animals such as mammoth, giant sloth, etc).



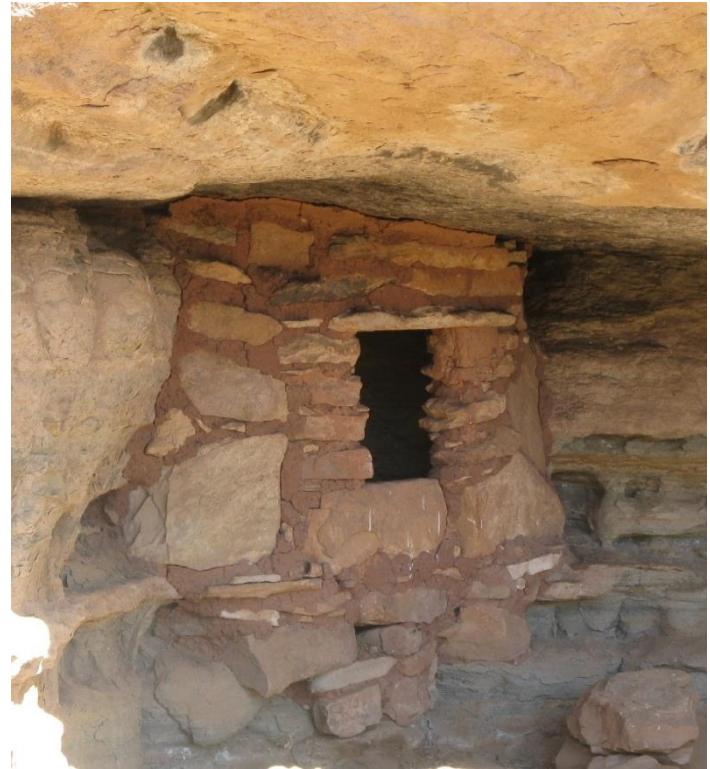
Archaic: 7000- 500 BC

After many ice age creatures went extinct due to a warmer climate and over-hunting, these hunters and gatherers hunted smaller game and began creating baskets and pictographs.



Basketmaker: 500 BC- 800 AD

These semi-nomadic people became highly skilled in basketry, making watertight containers, sandals, and other woven goods. They also cultivated corn for the first time.



Ancestral Puebloan: 800- 1200 AD

People settled into a more permanent lifestyle of farming corn, beans and squash. They also built more elaborate buildings, made pottery and traded with other communities.



Proto-historic: 1200- 1850 AD

Many of the 11 tribes who still call Grand Canyon home, began to develop their social structure and communities. The first European explorers also arrived at the Canyon.



Historic: 1850- mid-1900s AD

Cowboys and ranchers began to settle Grand Canyon's North Rim, while prospectors and tour guides settled the South Rim. In 1919 Grand Canyon became a National Park and the land was protected.